

相空间中二阶线性非完整系统的形式不变性

楼智美

(绍兴文理学院物理系, 绍兴 312000)

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研究相空间中二阶线性非完整系统的形式不变性. 给出相空间中二阶线性非完整系统形式不变性的定义和判据, 得到形式不变性的结构方程和守恒量的形式, 并举例说明结果的应用.

关键词: 相空间, 二阶线性非完整系统, 形式不变性, 守恒量

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1. 引言

力学系统的守恒量(不变量)能反映深刻的物理本质, 而系统的对称性与守恒量间存在着密切的联系. 在分析力学中, 寻找守恒量最常用的方法是用 Noether 对称性和 Lie 对称性^[1-8]. 形式不变性是近几年发展起来的一种研究力学系统对称性的新方法, 它是力学系统的动力学函数在无限小变换下仍然满足运动方程的一种不变性, 在一定条件下也可导致守恒量. 文献 9—20 研究了位形空间中力学系统的形式不变性, 文献 21, 22 研究了相空间中完整系统和一阶非完整系统的形式不变性. 本文研究相空间中二阶线性非完整系统的形式不变性, 给出相空间中形式不变性的定义和判据, 得到形式不变性的结构方程和守恒量的形式, 并举例说明结果的应用.

2. 运动微分方程

设力学系统的位形可由 n 个广义坐标 q_s ($s = 1, \dots, n$) 确定, 且系统受 g 个理想的二阶线性非完整约束

$$f_{\beta}(t, q, \dot{q}, \ddot{q}) = \sum_{s=1}^n a_{\beta s}(t, q, \dot{q}) \ddot{q}_s = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, \dots, g), \quad (1)$$

系统在位形空间的运动微分方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_s} = Q_s + A_s \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \quad (2)$$

其中 Q_s 为非势广义力, $A_s = \sum_{\beta=1}^g \lambda_{\beta} a_{\beta s}$ 为非完整约束力, λ_{β} 为约束乘子, 一般情况下, 它们均为 t, q, \dot{q} 的函数.

在相空间中, 约束方程 (1) 可表示成

$$\bar{f}_{\beta} = \bar{f}_{\beta}(t, q, p, \dot{p}) = 0, \quad (3)$$

系统的运动微分方程可写成

$$\dot{q}_s = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s}, \quad \dot{p}_s = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} + \bar{Q}_s + \bar{A}_s \quad (s = 1, \dots, n), \quad (4)$$

其中 $H = H(t, q, p)$ 为系统的哈密顿函数,

$$\bar{Q}_s = \bar{Q}_s(t, q, p) = Q_s(t, q, \dot{q}(t, q, p)),$$

$$\bar{A}_s = \sum_{\beta=1}^g \bar{\lambda}_{\beta} a_{\beta s} = \bar{A}_s(t, q, \dot{q}(t, q, p)).$$

3. 形式不变性

在相空间中引入无限小单参数变换群

$$\begin{aligned} t^* &= t + \epsilon \xi_0(t, q, p), \\ q_s^*(t^*) &= q_s + \epsilon \xi_s(t, q, p), \\ p_s^*(t^*) &= p_s + \epsilon \eta_s(t, q, p), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其无限小生成元向量为

$$X^{(0)} = \xi_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \sum_{s=1}^n \xi_s \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} + \sum_{s=1}^n \eta_s \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s}. \quad (6)$$

(6) 式的一次扩展为

$$\begin{aligned} X^{(1)} &= X^{(0)} + \sum_{s=1}^n (\dot{\xi}_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_s} \\ &\quad + \sum_{s=1}^n (\dot{\eta}_s - \dot{p}_s \xi_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{p}_s}, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中 ε 为无限小参数, ξ_0, ξ_s, η_s 为无限小变换的生成元.

在无限小变换(5)下, $H(t, q, p), \bar{Q}_s(t, q, p), \bar{\Lambda}_s(t, q, p), \bar{f}_\beta(t, q, p, \dot{p})$ 变成

$$\begin{aligned} H^* &= H^*(t^*, q^*, p^*), \\ \bar{Q}_s^* &= \bar{Q}_s^*(t^*, q^*, p^*), \\ \bar{\Lambda}_s^* &= \bar{\Lambda}_s^*(t^*, q^*, p^*) \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\bar{f}_\beta^* = \bar{f}_\beta^*(t^*, q^*, p^*, \dot{p}^*).$$

定义 在无限小变换下,若方程(4)(3)的形式保持不变,即

$$\dot{q}_s = \frac{\partial H^*}{\partial p_s}, \quad \dot{p}_s = -\frac{\partial H^*}{\partial q_s} + \bar{Q}_s^* + \bar{\Lambda}_s^* \quad (s = 1 \dots m), \quad (8)$$

$$\bar{f}_\beta^* = \bar{f}_\beta^*(t^*, q^*, p^*, \dot{p}^*) = 0 \quad (\beta = 1 \dots g), \quad (9)$$

则这种不变性为二阶线性非完整系统在相空间的形式不变性.

将 $H^*, \bar{Q}_s^*, \bar{\Lambda}_s^*, \bar{f}_\beta^*$ 在无限小变换(5)下展开得

$$\begin{aligned} H^* &= H + \varepsilon(X^{(1)}(H)) + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ &= H + \varepsilon(X^{(0)}(H)) + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Q}_s^* &= \bar{Q}_s + \varepsilon(X^{(1)}(\bar{Q}_s)) + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ &= \bar{Q}_s + \varepsilon(X^{(0)}(\bar{Q}_s)) + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Lambda}_s^* &= \bar{\Lambda}_s + \varepsilon(X^{(1)}(\bar{\Lambda}_s)) + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ &= \bar{\Lambda}_s + \varepsilon(X^{(0)}(\bar{\Lambda}_s)) + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{f}_\beta^* = \bar{f}_\beta + \varepsilon(X^{(1)}(\bar{f}_\beta)) + O(\varepsilon^2). \quad (13)$$

将(10)–(13)式分别代入(8)和(9)式,并利用(3)和(4)式,忽略 ε^2 及以上的高阶小量,可以得到以下判据.

判据 对相空间中二阶线性非完整系统(4)和(3),若无限小变换的生成元 ξ_0, ξ_s, η_s 满足

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p_s}(X^{(0)}(H)) = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial q_s}(X^{(0)}(H)) + X^{(0)}(\bar{Q}_s) + X^{(0)}(\bar{\Lambda}_s) = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$X^{(1)}(\bar{f}_\beta) = 0, \quad (16)$$

则相应的不变性是形式不变性.

4. 结构方程与守恒量

相空间中二阶线性非完整系统(4)和(3)的形式

不变性,在一定条件下可导致守恒量,即满足结构方程

$$\begin{aligned} &-H\dot{\xi}_0 - X^{(0)}(H) + \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \eta_s + \sum_{s=1}^n p_s \dot{\xi}_s \\ &+ \sum_{s=1}^n (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) (\bar{Q}_s + \bar{\Lambda}_s) + \dot{G}_F = 0, \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

可以证明存在守恒量

$$I = \sum_{s=1}^n p_s \dot{\xi}_s - H\dot{\xi}_0 + G_F = \text{const.}, \quad (18)$$

其中 $G_F = G_F(t, q, p)$ 为规范函数.

证明 由(18)式知

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = -\frac{dH}{dt} \dot{\xi}_0 - H\dot{\xi}_0 + \sum_{s=1}^n \dot{p}_s \dot{\xi}_s + \sum_{s=1}^n p_s \dot{\xi}_s + \dot{G}_F.$$

由结构方程(17)得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{G}_F &= H\dot{\xi}_0 + X^{(0)}(H) - \sum_{s=1}^n \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \eta_s - \sum_{s=1}^n p_s \dot{\xi}_s \\ &- \sum_{s=1}^n (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) (\bar{Q}_s + \bar{\Lambda}_s), \end{aligned}$$

代入上式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dI}{dt} &= \sum_{s=1}^n (\xi_s - \dot{q}_s \xi_0) \left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} - \bar{Q}_s - \bar{\Lambda}_s + \dot{p}_s \right] \\ &- \sum_{s=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} - \dot{q}_s \right) p_s \dot{\xi}_s. \end{aligned}$$

利用方程(4)得

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = 0.$$

很明显,在相空间中二阶线性非完整系统与完整系统、一阶非完整系统具有相同形式的结构方程和守恒量形式^[21, 22].

5. 算 例

设力学系统的拉格朗日函数为

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2) - q_3,$$

所受的二阶线性非完整约束为

$$f = \ddot{q}_1 + \ddot{q}_2 - t\ddot{q}_3 = 0,$$

不存在非势力,讨论系统的形式不变性.

系统的广义动量和哈密顿函数为

$$p_1 = \dot{q}_1, \quad p_2 = \dot{q}_2, \quad p_3 = \dot{q}_3,$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2}(p_1^2 + p_2^2 + p_3^2) + q_3, \quad (19)$$

约束方程为

$$\bar{f} = \dot{p}_1 + \dot{p}_2 - t\dot{p}_3 = 0, \quad (20)$$

非完整约束力为

$$\bar{\Lambda}_1 = \bar{\lambda}, \quad \bar{\Lambda}_2 = \bar{\lambda}, \quad \bar{\Lambda}_3 = -\bar{\lambda}t, \quad (21)$$

系统的正则方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_1 &= p_1, & \dot{q}_2 &= p_2, & \dot{q}_3 &= p_3, \\ \dot{p}_1 &= \bar{\lambda}, & \dot{p}_2 &= \bar{\lambda}, & \dot{p}_3 &= -1 - \bar{\lambda}t. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

由(20)(22)式可解得 $\bar{\lambda} = \frac{-t}{2+t^2}$ 则

$$\bar{\Lambda}_1 = \frac{-t}{2+t^2}, \quad \bar{\Lambda}_2 = \frac{-t}{2+t^2}, \quad \bar{\Lambda}_3 = \frac{t^2}{2+t^2}.$$

取无限小变换的生成元

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0 &= 0, & \xi_1 &= 1, & \xi_2 &= -1, & \xi_3 &= 0, \\ \eta_1 &= \eta_2 = \eta_3 = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} X^{(0)}(H) &= 0, \\ X^{(0)}(\bar{Q}) &= 0, \\ X^{(0)}(\bar{\Lambda}) &= 0, \\ X^{(1)}(\bar{f}) &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

即满足(14)–(16)式,变换(23)为系统的形式不变性变换.

将生成元(23)代入结构方程(17),得规范函数

$$G_F = 0. \quad (25)$$

根据(18)式,可得守恒量

$$I = p_1 - p_2 = \text{const}. \quad (26)$$

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Form invariance of second-order linear nonholonomic systems in phase space

Lou Zhi-Mei

(*Department of Physics , Shaoxing College of Arts and Sciences , Shaoxing 312000 , China*)

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Abstract

In this paper , the form invariance of second-order linear nonholonomic systems in the phase space is studied . The definition and criterion of the form invariance of second-order linear nonholonomic systems in the phase space is given . The structure equations and the conserved quantities of the form invariance are obtained . and an example is given to illustrate the application of the results .

Keywords : phase space , second-order linear nonholonomic systems , form invariance , conserved quantity

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